

SYUN'I, G.K., dots.; SOKOLOV, V.G., inzh.

Asphalt concrete reinforced by metal mesh. Avt. dor. 21 no.4:10-11  
Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

(Pavement, Concrete)

SYUN'I, G.K., kand.tekhn.nauk

Controlling deformations of urban asphalt concrete pavements.  
Trudy MADI no.23:224-229 ' 58. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Pavements, Concrete--Maintenance and repair)

DOVGAL', Mikhail Fedorovich; GRIBNIKOV, Samuil Moiseyevich; SYUN'I,  
G.K., otv.red.; TEPLYAKOVA, A.S., red.

[Highways in the Ukraine and their expansion during the seven-year  
plan] Avtomobil'nye dorogi Ukrainy i ikh razvitie v semiletke.  
Kiev, 1960. 27 p. (Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniu politicheskikh  
i nauchnykh znani Ukrainskoi SSR. Ser.7, no.9).

(MIRA 14:1)

(Ukraine--Road construction)

VIL'NER, B. (Kiyev); SYUN'I G. (Kiyev); GONCHARENKO, F. (Kiyev);  
RUDENKO, D. (Kiyev)

Constructing and repairing asphalt concrete pavements in  
Kiev. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 10 no.4:27-28 '60.  
(MIRA 13:6)

(Kiev--Pavements, Concrete)

SYUN'I, G.K., dotsent; MARCHENKO, N.I., inzh.

Colored asphalt in road construction. Avt. dor. 24 no.8:24-25

Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

(Asphalt)

(Road construction)

SYUN'I, Georgiy Kamilovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; BRYZGALOVA,  
N.K., red.; GRISHKO, T.I., tekhn. red.

[Asphalt concrete for roads]Dorozhnyi asfal'tovyi beton.  
Kiev, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 233 p. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Roads, Bituminous concrete)

GRIBNIKOV, Samuil Moiseyevich, inzh.; SYUN'I, G.K., kand. tekhn.  
nauk, retsenzent; CHERKASOVA, N.I., red.izd-va; BEREZOVYY,  
V.N., tekhn. red.

[Designing road systems]Proektirovanie setei avtomobil'nykh  
dorog. Kiev, Gostekhzdat USSR, 1962. 110 p. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Roads—Design)

SYUN'I, Georgiy Kamillovich; LIPSKAYA, V.F., red.

[Colored asphalt concrete] TSvetnoi asfal'tobeton. Mo-  
skva, Transport, 1964. 49 p. (MIRA 17:5)

SYUN'I, G.K., dotsent; KOVALEVICH, V.N., inzh.

Road plastic concretes based on polymer binders. Avt.dor.i  
dor.stroi. no.1:145-156 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

KIZIL'SHTEYN, L.Ya.; SYUNYAKOVA, N.N.

Correlation method of calculating the reserves of germanium in coal.  
Razved. i okh. nedr 29 no.9:20-24 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KIZIL'SHTEYN, L.Ya.; SYUNYAKOVA, N.N.

Use of the methods of mathematical statistics in analyzing the  
accumulation of germanium in coal. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.1:  
196-197 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno  
akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.  
(Germanium) (Coal--Analysis) (Mathematical statistics)

SYUNYAKOVA, Z. M.

✓ The dynamics of accumulation of tin salts in canned fish goods during their production and storage. V. S. Grzhivo and Z. M. Syunyakova (All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Canning Ind., Moscow). *Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Konser. Prom., Referaty Nauch. Rabot* 1954, No. 2, 21-7. — The following canned fish goods were canned and analyzed for Sn content in the fish at once and over a period of 3 years (one sample analyzed every two months) during storage at 18-20°: smoked cod in oil; natural cod liver, small sprats in oil, cod liver in tomato sauce, large sprats in tomato sauce. Comparative samples were drawn from the same materials after canning them in cans with a lacquer liner. The same analyses were performed after various sterilization regimes, for different origins (i.e., various canneries), and for different kinds of oils, also as a function of the aq. liquid settling out. The storage temps. were varied. The results are presented in 8 tables. Werner Jacobson

2

Max

GRZHIVO, V.S.; SYUNYAKOVA, Z.M.

GRZHIVO, V.S.; SYUNYAKOVA, Z.M.

Investigating fish products preserved in EI-457 stainless steel cans. Kons.i o.v.prom. 12 no.8:26-29 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti (for Grzhivo).

(Fishery products--Preservation) (Steel, Stainless)

ACC NR: AR6035556 SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/010/0076/0076

AUTHOR: Zel'dovich, Ya. B.; Novikov, I. D.; Syun'yayev, R. A.

TITLE: Methods of investigation and the cosmological importance of He in the intergalactic matter

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 10.51.572

REF SOURCE: Astron. tsirkulyar, no. 371, apr. 27, 1966, 1-3

TOPIC TAGS: helium, model, star cluster, intergalactic helium, cosmological model, quasar spectrum

ABSTRACT: An investigation of intergalactic He would make it possible to determine the degree of isotropy in the expansion of the metagalaxy in its early stages and the present density of intergalactic matter. Observation of the following phenomena is suggested: 1) light absorption in quasar spectra by intergalactic He remaining in its basic state; 2) absorption lines of neutral He in source spectra located beyond the cluster of galaxies; 3) neutral He radiation lines located in clusters of galaxies; 4) He<sup>3</sup> observations by radio methods. The presence of intergalactic He, which, according to the "hot" cosmological model, represents

Card 1/2

UDC: 523.11

MAYDEBOR, V.N.; SYUNYAYEV, Ya.Kh.; NAKAZNAYA, L.G.

Coefficients of volumetric elasticity and elastic capacity  
of pools with fractured reservoir rocks. Neft. khoz. 42  
no.1:29-31 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:5)

SYUNYAYEV, Z.I.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Treatment of natural gases and petroleum. Motor fuels. Lubricants, I-13

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5519

Author: Erlikh, B., Syunyayev, Z.

Institution: None

Title: Supplementary Heat Input into the Reaction Chamber of Thermal Cracking Units

Original  
Publication: Novosti neft. tekhniki, Neftepererabotka, 1955, No 3, 7-8

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1

92-2-22/37

Conversion of Residuum Oils by a Delayed Coker (Cont.)

due. From the reactor, petroleum product vapors proceed to the collector where their temperature drops to 380°-390°C due to the injection of gas oil, kerosene or gasoline fraction, brought there at a temperature of 50°-60°C. In the tower the vapors are fractionated into gas, gasoline, kerosene and gas oil fractions. After being treated with caustics, the gasoline fraction is used as automotive gasoline component, while the kerosene fraction is subjected to catalytic cracking and the gas oil to thermal cracking. Coke removed from various chambers by hydraulic cutters and high pressure water jets (150 atm.) is ordinarily used as industrial or household fuel, because it contains a substantial quantity of sulfur, impurities and volatile matter. The yield of coke depends upon the feed stock gravity and its coke number. Upon the suggestion of the author supported by A. A. Kolesnikov, chief of the plant, and V.I. Chernyayev, chief of the unit, certain modifications were made in the original flow chart of the unit, and losses of the petroleum product incurred during heating the chambers were somewhat reduced. The disadvantage of the process is the formation of coke in the fractionating tower, which at first was attributed to its high

Card 2/3

SYUNYAYEV, Z.I.

Water as a generator of turbulent flow in a delayed coking  
installation. Neftianik 3 no.5:14-15 My '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Starshiy inzh. tsekha koksovaniya Novo-Ufimskogo neftepererabaty-  
vayushchego zavoda.  
(Cracking process)

SYUNYAYEV, Z.I.

Petroleum processing in the production of petroleum coke.  
Neftianik 3 no.11:14-16 N '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Starshiy inzh. tsekha Novo-Ufinskogo neftepererabatyvayushchego  
zavoda.

(Petroleum coke)

92-58-5-13/30

AUTHOR: Syunyayev, Z. I., Senior Engineer

TITLE: Water as Turbulence Agent in the Furnace Flow of a Delayed Coker  
(Voda-turbolizator potoka v pechi ustanovki zamedlennogo koksovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 5, pp 14-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that heavy residuum oils can be rapidly heated to 500°C. in the furnace coils of a delayed coker without noticeable decomposition and conversion into coke in the coil tubes. The conversion into coke takes place in a special coking drum. To ensure the turbulence of the flow in furnace coil tubes the product is driven through them at a high velocity which can be regulated by changing the heating degree of various coil sections, the pressure at the furnace outlet, and by introducing an inert agent capable of increasing the vapor volume in the furnace coil (turbulence agent). This practice has shown that considerable coke deposits are formed in the furnace coil tubes of a delayed coker if cracked residues are processed without introducing any turbulence agent. It has also shown

Card 1/2

92-58-5-13/30

Water as Turbulence Agent (Cont.)

that the operating cycle of the unit in this case drops to 5-8 days. After having tried to use live steam or unstabilized gasoline in the capacity of a turbulence agent, it has been decided that the best solution would be to use water introduced and circulated as shown by the author in a flow chart (Fig. 1). The operating conditions created by water supplied to the furnace coil in larger and smaller quantity are shown in a table. For comparison purposes he also shows operating conditions created by gasoline brought into the furnace coil as a turbulence agent instead of water. Qualitative and quantitative analyses of the products of the coking process have shown that the yield of gas oil increases, while the yield of kerosene decreases when water is used as described. There is 1 schematic drawing and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Novo-Ufinskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod (New Ufa Refinery)

1. Coko--Production
2. Furnaces--Applications
3. Water--Turbulent flow  
--Applications

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Syunyayev, Z.I., Senior Engineer

SOV/92-58-7-21/37

TITLE: Products Obtained by Coking Petroleum Residues in Unheated Chambers  
(Produkty koksovaniya neftyanykh ostatkov v neobogrevayemykh kamorakh)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 7, pp 23-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that delayed coking operations carried out in unheated chambers prove that the highest yield of gasoline fraction is obtained when the heaviest feed stock is brought into the reaction chamber at a temperature of 500°C. At a higher temperature gasoline starts to decompose and its yield drops. The gasoline yield also drops if the feed is brought into the reaction chamber at a temperature lower than 465°C. In processing semi-goudron the increase of the recycling stock coefficient from 1.33 to 1.49 increases the yield of gasoline by 2 percent, but decreases the overall yield of the unit in relation to the quantity of the initial stock used. Properties of gasoline produced by coking semi-goudron and by coking cracked residues are indicated by the author in Table 1. This gasoline can be used as a component of A-66 gasoline. However, it is advisable to

Card 1/3

SOV/92-58-7-21/37

Products Obtained by Coking (Cont.)

crack it beforehand in a catalytic reforming process in order to raise its octane number and reduce the content of sulfur compounds. To obtain a maximum yield of kerosene and gas oil fractions, a lighter stock, brought into the reaction chamber at a temperature of 475°C, should be used. The above mentioned Kerosene and gas oil can serve as a stock, which, after being cracked, will produce kerosene and diesel fuel. The usual properties of kerosene and gas oil obtained from semi-goudron and cracked residues are indicated by the author in Table 2. The yield and quality of gas oil depend to a great extent on the quantity of the turbulence agent (water) brought to the furnace coil to prevent coking in the latter. Coking of various types of feed, carried out under uniform conditions, yields coke with approximately the same percent of volatile matter (6% - 9%). Its content of sulfur varies from 3.5 to 4 percent. In Table 3 the author indicates the composition of gas produced by coking. It can be stated that all coking products obtained from cracked residues are inferior to coking products obtained from straight-run residues (mazout, semi-goudron, or goudron). If the straight-run residue is cracked thermally, and then the thermally cracked residue is coked, the total yield of gasoline and gas

Card 2/3

SOV/92-58-7-21/37

Products Obtained by Coking (Cont.)

would exceed that which is obtained from coking the straight-run residue directly. Table 4 confirms this statement. Various methods of converting heavy petroleum residues are applied in the USA more and more frequently. The gradually increasing petroleum conversion by coking is shown by the author in Table 5. Operations of the new refinery at Ufa prove that the coking process should be carried out at every Soviet refinery. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tsekh koksovaniya Novo-Ufinskogo neftepererabatyvayushchego zavoda (Coking Department of the new refinery at Ufa)

1. Petroleum--Fractionation
2. Gasoline--Production
3. Gasoline--Catalysis
4. Kerosene--Production
5. Refineries--Performance

Card 3/3

11(4)

SOV/92-58-11-10/36

AUTHOR: Syunyayev, Z.I., Senior Engineer

TITLE: Processing Petroleum Up to Coke (Pererabotka nefi do koksa)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 11, pp 14-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to this article the processing of petroleum carried out in a combined unit until it yields coke may, in certain cases, be very useful. That is why the new refinery at Ufa has rebuilt its delayed coking unit which now processes goudron or heavy residium oil as described in Neftyanik, Nr 2,1958. The flow scheme of this remodeled unit performs the straight-run distillation of petroleum and the coking of heavy residues. This is shown in a chart contained in the article. The author describes the route of the crude oil flow and of mazout proceeding through various sections of the equipment and indicates their temperature at various points. In the reactor it reaches 495°C. The formation of enough coke to fill the reactor to capacity takes 48-50 hours in processing mazout, 18-20 hours in processing cracked residue, and 24-28 hours in processing semi-goudron. The separation of

Card 1/2

11(4)

SOV/92-58-11-10/36

Processing Petroleum Up to Coke

straight-run products from coking products takes place in the fractionator which yields gas, gasoline, kerosene and gas oil as indicated in percentages in Table 1. In Table 2 the author gives the characteristics of coking gasoline, and in Table 3 of kerosene and gas oil. The kerosene fraction, stripped of gasoline and hydraulically treated, can be used as diesel fuel, while gas oil fraction can serve as a stock for catalytic cracking. In Table 4 gas oil characteristics are given on the basis of the Bogdanov method. The processing of petroleum to coke requires fewer operators and in relation to crude stock used yields up to 75 percent of light petroleum products including products of catalytic cracking of gas oil. There are 3 tables and 1 flow chart.

ASSOCIATION: Novo-Ufinskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod (The New Ufa Refinery)

Card 2/2

SYUNYAYEV, Z. I., Cand of Tech Sci -- (diss) "Studying the Coking Process in Unheated Furnaces," Moscow, 1959, 18 pp (Moscow Institute of Petrochemical and Gas Industry im I. M. Gubkin) (KL, 8-60, 117)

KRASYUKOV, A.F.; AKIMOV, V.S.; SYUNYAYEV, Z.I.; SHEPSHELEVICH, M.I.

Some aspects of the mechanism of coking. Trudy Bash. NII  
NP no.3:101-118 '60. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Petroleum coke)

SYUNYAYEV, Z.I.; SYCH, Ya.I.; ROGAICHEVA, O.I.; GASKAROV, H.S.

Obtaining gas-turbine fuels from the coking distillates of sulfur residues. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.7:19-22 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Novo-Ufimskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod i Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.

L 58471-65 EPA/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(f)/EPF(r)-2/EPR/T/EPA(bb)-2 Paa-4/  
Pr-4/PS-4 WW/WE

ACCESSION NR: AP5017145

UR/0318/64/000/007/0019/0022  
665.521.5.0002.2.665.547

42  
41  
B

AUTHOR: Symyayev, Z. I.; Sych, Yu. I.; Egacheva, O. I.; Gaskarov, N. S.

TITLE: Production of gas turbine fuels from distillate coking sulfur residues

SOURCE: Nafteproduktsiya i neftekhimiya, no. 7, 1964, 19-22

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum refining, gas turbine fuel

Abstract: The incorporation of coke installations into the scheme of oil refineries permits production of 10 to 35% coke and 40 to 70% kerosene-gas oil fractions, suitable for use as gas turbine fuels, depending on the quality of the initial raw material. In 1962, 20 experimental industrial lots were produced on the coking setup of Novo-Ufimsk Oil Refinery; their average values lay within normal limits, except for their content of mechanical impurities. The increased content of mechanical impurities, ash, and vanadium in the gas turbine fuels was due to the addition of cracking residue, in which coke particles are concentrated in the form of a finely dispersed system (vanadium content 0.01-0.02%). Gas turbine fuels of the requisite qualities could be produced by the addition of suitable prepared cracking residue. A special technological scheme was

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ACCESSION NR: AP5017145

developed to provide for the production of acceptable gas turbine fuels. The variation of production of gas turbine fuels from kerosene-gas oil fractions of catalytic cracking may prove the most expedient in the reprocessing of sulfur and high-sulfur vacuum gas oils, when the kerosene fraction obtained cannot be included in diesel fuel or mazut without preliminary hydropurification. Orig. art. has 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Novo-Ufimskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod (Novo-Ufimsk Oil Refinery); Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut (Ufa Petroleum Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

INCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

JPRS

*pk*  
Card 2/2

GIMAYEV, R.N.; SYUNYAYEV, Z.I.; SUDOVNIKOV, A.D.; NOSAL', T.P.

Thermal desulfuration of petroleum coke. Nefteper. i neftekhim.  
no.6:12-14 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

L. Novo-Ufimskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod i Ufimskiy neftyanoy  
institut.

L 22114-66 EWT(m)/T WE

SOURCE CODE: UR/0065/65/000/001/0021/0023

ACC NR: AP6012992

AUTHOR: Syunyayev, Z. I.; Rogacheva, O. I.; Khabibullin, R. R.

46  
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Cracking-residue as a gas turbine fuel pour-point depressant //

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 1, 1965, 21-23

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine. vanadium. petroleum fuel. pour point depressant  
ABSTRACT: Data is presented on the effect of cracking-residue constituents on the depressant effect of gas-turbine fuel [GTF] and also on variation in content of mechanical impurities and vanadium. Used as coking crude in unheated chambers to obtain GTF was cracking-residue obtained in thermal cracking of 38-40% residues of the mixture of sulfurous petroleum stock (Romashkina, Bavlina, and Shkapova). It was shown that only asphaltenes have a depressant effect with respect to kerosene-gasoline coking fractions, of all the components of sulfurous cracking-residue. Resins and oils in the pure form have no depressant properties and reduce the effect of cracking-residue asphaltenes if the asphaltene content in the GTF exceeds 0.5%. When sulfurous cracking-residue is industrially used as a depressant for kerosene-gasoline, it is recommended that the asphaltene content be brought to the maximum value which can be estimated from the residue density. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 21 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 001  
UDC: 665.521: 66.022.38 : 536.421.4  
Card 1/1 BK

SYUNYAYEV, E.Y.; AKHMETOV, S.A.; GIMAYEV, R.N.

Reactivity of petroleum cokes. Khim.i tekhn. topl. i masel 10  
no. 7:46-49 JI '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

ACC NR: AP6032056

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/66/000/009/0008/0012

AUTHOR: Syunyayev, Z. I.; Rogacheva, O. I.; Khaybullin, A. A.; Kagirova, F. T.

ORG: Ufa Petroleum Institute (Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut); Novaya Ufa Refinery (Novo-Ufimskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod)

TITLE: Production of gas turbine [jet] fuels from strippings from the coking of [distillation] residuum of high-sulfur crudes

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 9, 1966, 8-12

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine fuel, jet fuel, distillation residuum, high sulfur crude, coking strippings

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the production of gas turbine [jet] fuels from strippings from the coking of [distillation] residuums of high-sulfur Arlan and Romashkim crudes. The crudes were distilled and the residuums were coked in a special apparatus simulating the operation of industrial equipment. The apparatus is briefly described in the source. Coking temperatures varied from 350 to 490C. The experiments showed the possibility of obtaining jet fuels from strippings of 38-42% residuums of Arlan crudes without the addition of pour point depressants. The fuels had a low content of ash, vanadium and mechanical impurities, and met GOST 10433-63. The pour point of the fuels did not change on storage. Residuums of Arlan crudes were shown to be a better feed stock for jet fuels than residuums of Romashkino crudes, because the kerosene-gas oil fractions of the latter require addition of

UDC: 665.635-4:621.438

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6032056

considerable amounts of pour point depressants to obtain pour point values which meet GOST 10433-63. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007/

Card 2/2

SYUNYAYEVA, Z. A.

## ANTIBIOTICS

"Treating Trachoma with Emulsion of Synthomycin by Introducing It into Conjunctival Tissue and Cartilage," by Aspirant Z.A. Syunyayeva, Chair of Eye Diseases (Head-Prof. M.L. Krasnov) of the Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians, Vestnik Oftalmologii, No 3, May-June 1957, pp 31-36.

Since there are still no completely reliable specific methods for the treatment of trachoma, the author undertook the study of the effectiveness of a new method for the treatment of trachoma with an emulsion of Synthomycin. This method was proposed in 1950 by Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Prof. M.P. Chumakov. He recommended that trachoma patients be treated with Soviet-produced synthetic antibiotics - Chloromycetin L (Levomycesin) and Synthomycin. These preparations, according to Chumakov, have an etiotropic action.

During 1954-1956, the author treated 300 patients (140 males and 160 females), under clinical and ambulatory conditions, in Ufa; 72% of them were 16-40 years of age.

The author gives a very detailed account of the condition of the patients and their reaction to the treatment; she summarizes her results as follows:

-11-

1/3

1. The domestic emulsion preparation of Synthomycin produces a very good therapeutic effect in various phases and forms of trachoma, with no contraindications, and no side-effects. Its effectiveness has been confirmed by patho-histological examinations of the eyelids and cartilage before and after administration of a 1% emulsion.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654320014-5"

2. The emulsion of Synthomycin proved very effective in trachoma of the cornea, in pannus and corneal complications such as infiltrates and ulcers.

3. Relapses in trachoma treated with Synthomycin occur at irregular intervals, mostly 6 months after the clinical cure. In order to ward off a relapse in trachoma, treatment with Synthomycin should be continued for 2 months after the clinical cure has been effected. In certain cases, treatment should be prolonged, depending on the duration, acuteness, state and form of the disease and the individual peculiarities of the patient.

In order to diagnose and treat relapses as early as possible, the patient should be examined every month after being clinically cured.

4. Sometimes resistant and protracted forms of the disease may be encountered in trachoma patients treated with Synthomycin (according to the author, in 12.8% cases).

5. If by microscopic examination of the conjunctiva an infiltration is found,

-12-

2/3

this is proof of incomplete clinical treatment and the imminence of a relapse. Therefore, in cases of a doubtful cure, clinical observation may only be considered as final if based on simultaneous histological findings.

6. The author says that, for the first time, she used her own method for administering Synthomycin; this method consists of pricking the conjunctiva with a hypodermic needle, and has accelerated the treatment.

SYUNYAYEVA, Z.A.

A new method of injecting a synthomycin emulsion into the conjunctiva in trachoma by puncturing. Sov.med. 21 no.5:77-80 My '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (zav. - prof. M.L.Krasnov)  
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(TRACHOMA, ther.

chloramphenicol, inject. method)

(CHLORAMPHENICOL, ther. use

trachoma, inject. method)

SYUNYAYEVA, Z. A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Treatment of trachoma with sintomycin emulsions." Moscow, 1960. 14 pp; (Ministry of Public Health USSR, Central Inst for Advanced Training of Physicians); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 173)

SYUNYAYEVA, Z.A.; TANATAROVA, M.S.; VORONTSOVA, Z, I.

Treatment of trachoma with tetracycline. Vest. oft. 73 no. 3:19-23  
My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(CONJUNCTIVITIS, GRANULAR) (TETRACYCLINE)

SYURAKSHIN, A., inzh.

Pneumatic equipment for applying mastic. Na stroi.Ros. 3 no.6:32  
Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Construction equipment)

SYURBIS, R.K.

Industry and transportation at the Exhibition of Achievements of  
the National Economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1964. Inform.biul.  
VDNKH no.1:1-2 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Glavnyy metodist po promyshlennosti Upravleniya tematiki i  
metodiki na Vystavke dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR.



SYURIN, A.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Simferopol')

Effect of conditioned reflex sleep therapy on cardiovascular functions.  
Klin. med. 33 no.9:68-70 S '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz gosital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir.-prof. S.R. Tatevosov)  
Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V. Stalina.

(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM, physiology,

eff. of sleep ther. induced with conditioned reflex)

(SLEEP, therapeutic use,

eff. on cardiovasc. system, conditioned reflex sleep)

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED

conditioned sleep ther., eff. on cardiovasc.system)

TEPPER, P.A., professor; TSELLARIUS, Yu.G., dotsent; PASHKOVA, V.S.,  
kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SYURIN, A.A., kandidat meditsinskikh  
nauk (Simferopol')

Rheumatic fever and hemorrhagic capillary toxicosis. Vrach.delo  
no.8:873 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Klinika gospital'noy terapii i kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii  
Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta  
(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (PURPURA)

SYURIN, A. A., dotsent (Simferopol')

Change in the coagulogram under the influence of pelentan.  
Vrach. delo no.7:40-43 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Klinika gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. P. A. Tepper)  
Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(BLOOD—COAGULATION) (ACETIC ACID)

SYURIN, A.A., dotsent

Anticoagulation capacity of the blood in cardiovascular diseases  
with circulatory disorders. Kardiologiya 3 no.5:66-69 S-O '63.  
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz kafedry gosspital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. P.A. Tepper) Krasnskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.

SYURIN, A.A.

Inhibition phenomenon and fibrin formation. Vop. med. khim. 9  
no.2:167-172 Mr-4p '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kafedra gosital'noy terapii i kafedra biokhimi Krymskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.

SYURIN, V. N.

Y  
STURIN, V. N.,

Cand. of Vet. Sci., Ultravirus Laboratory, State Sci Control Inst.

LIKHACHEV, N. V., Dr. of Vet Sci., Laureate of the Stalin Prize.

"For Michurinite Principles in Virusology."

SO: Veterinariia 25 (10), Oct 1948, p 12.

Also PA 31/49T106

SYURIN, V. N.

SYURIN, V. N., Cand. of Vet. Sci.

State Sci. Control Inst. of Vet. Preparations, Ministry of Agriculture USSR.  
"Immunization against smallpox-diphtheria of poultry."

SO: Veterinariya 26(11), 1949, p. 35.

SYURIN, V. N.

33389. Im unizatsiya Protiv Ospy-difterita Ptits. Veterinariya, 1949,  
No. 11, c. 35-39.

SO. Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 45, Moskva, 1949

SYURIN, V.N.

USSR/Medicine (Veterinary) - Nov/Dec 51  
Virus Diseases

"Experiments on the Modification of Biological Properties of the Virus of Bird Plague (Pestis Avium)," Prof N. V. Likhachev, Laureate of Stalin Prize, V. N. Syurin, Cand Vet Sci, GNKI (State Sci Testing Inst for Vet Preps) Min of Agr USSR.

"Agrobiologiya" No 6, pp 113-116

After growing T strain of virus of atypical bird plague on young chicken embryos

200T99

USSR/Medicine (Veterinary) - Nov/Dec 51  
Virus Diseases (Contd)

(tissues of embryos 15-17 days old are unsuitable, because specificity is retained), adapted virus to ducks, then passed it to guinea pigs, and from them to cats and sheep (also from cats to rabbits and from sheep to guinea pigs). The passages were through the brain and nerve tissue of exptl animals in every case. Virus from cats and virus from sheep (the latter after being cultivated on chicken embryos) did not produce the disease in chickens, but immunized them.

200T99

USSR/Medicine - Virus Diseases  
(Veterinary)

May 51

"Biological Properties of the Virus of Pseudo-  
Flague of Fowl," I. V. Likhachev, V. N. Syurin,  
Yu. F. Borisovich, State Sci Control Inst of  
Vet Prepn, Min of Agr USSR

"Veterinariya" Vol XXVIII, No 5, pp 22-26

In attempts to obtain harmless strain of the virus,  
adapted it to ducklings and adult ducks (by in-  
jecting into the brain), then passed it through  
Guinea pigs, rabbits, cats, and mice. Although  
virus was attenuated with respect to its effect

LC

182172

USSR/Medicine - Virus Diseases  
(Veterinary) (Contd)

May 51

on chickens, it still penetrated into the  
brain of some of the chickens vaccinated with  
it and produced atypical disease.

LC

182172

SYURIN, V. N.

SYURIN, V. N.

1152. Stability of microbe-bound foot and mouth disease virus.  
 N. P. Khachey, I. M. Baryshnikov, V. N. Syurin. *Tr. Vsesoyuzn. nauch. tsentra*  
*kontrol' iuzn. zap. Prep.* 1955 5: 57-65. *Referred to by:* 1956  
 Abstr. No. 47973. The virus was adsorbed on agar cultures of  
 various plants, *Proteus vulgaris* or *Bacterium prodigiosum*. The  
 activity of the adsorbed virus was determined on guinea pigs.  
 Adsorbed virus retained its activity on storage for 6 months and  
 1 year. Virus adsorbed on *Bacterium prodigiosum* retained its activity  
 for two years. Guinea pigs could only be infected by intraperitoneal  
 injections in four parts of the body. Cause of disease. A. K. Gazybowski

3

SYURIN, V.N.; SUBBOTINA, Ye.B.

Specific prophylaxis of fowl pox-diphtheria in connection with  
the reactivity of the poultry organism. Trudy Gos.nauch.-kont.inst.  
vet.prep. 4:116-128 '53. (MLRA 7:10)  
(Chicken pox in poultry--Preventive inoculation)

SYURIN, V.N., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk.

Active prophylaxis of fowl-pox. Trudy Gos.nauch.-kont.inst.vet.prep.  
4:129-145 '53. (MLRA 7:10)  
(Chicken pox in poultry--Preventive inoculation)

SYURIN, V. N., (Cand Vet Sci.)

USSR/Medicine - Veterinary, Newcastle's  
Disease

Sep 53

"Experimental Production of a Vaccine Strain Effective Against Pseudo-plague of Chickens [Newcastle's Disease], N. V. Likhachev, Dr Vet Sci; V. N. Syurin, Cand Vet Sci; T. A. Perminov, State Sci-Control Inst for Vet Preps

Dok V-s Ak S-kh Nauk, No 9, Vol 18, pp 45-48

The authors discuss work done by foreign and USSR investigators on the production of a virus strain of Newcastle's disease suitable for use as a vaccine.

276T12

By inoculating chickens with a weakly virulent atypical strain of the virus, they produced immunity in the chickens. The chickens suffered a mild form of the disease, and imparted it to control birds living in the same coop, thereby causing immunity in the latter as well. When outbreaks occur, it is considered more economical to infect healthy birds with the mild form, than to incur the losses from the natural form. Presented by the Vet Sect, All-Union Order of Lenin Acad Agric Sci in V. I. Lenin.

SYURIN, V.N.

"Fowl Pox,"  
Moscow Agricultural Publishing House, 1954.

SO: Veterinariya, Vol 31, No 7, 1954.

IVANOV, M., professor; BABICH, M., professor; TEREENT' YEV, F., professor;  
SYURIN, Y. kandidat veterinarnykh nauk

1. Practical value of G.M.Boshian's discovery. Zhur.mikrobiol.  
epid. i immun. no.11:115-120 N '54. (MLRA 8:1)

(VIRUSES,  
conversion into bact.)  
(BACTERIA,  
conversion into viruses)

SHREVE, W. H. Doc Vet Sci -- (diss) "Experimental <sup>Studies</sup> ~~research~~ on the change <sup>of</sup> in biological ~~characteristics~~ <sup>properties</sup> of the ~~incubation~~ <sup>(causative agent)</sup> of the ~~pseudo~~ <sup>(chickenpest)</sup> ~~bird~~ <sup>birds</sup> (Newcastle virus)" Mos, 1957. 29 pp 20 cm. (All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine VASKVNI), 140 copies  
(IL, 80-87, 85)

USSR / Virology. Viruses of Man and Animals. Plague Viruses  
of Birds.

E-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No. 99152

Author : Syurin, V. N.

Inst : State Scientific-Control Institute for Veterinary  
Preparations

Title : Mutability of the Newcastle Virus

Orig Pub : Tr. Gos. nauchno-kontrol'n. in-ta vyet. preparatov,  
1957, 7, 80-90

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology. Pathological Anatomy.

8

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 69686.

Author : Syurin V.N., Skalinskiy Ye.I.

Inst : State Scientific Control Institute of Veterinary Preparations.

Title : Pathomorphologic Changes in Guinea Pigs Infected with Adapted Virus of Pseudo-Plague of Birds.

Orig Pub: Tr. Gos. nauchno-kontrol'n. in-ta vet. preparatov, 1957, Vol. 7, 106-115.

Abstract: In 32 guinea pigs in which virulent and adapted viruses were injected into the left cerebral hemisphere, it was shown that there develops in the CNS a series of changes characteristic of spurlent, disseminated encephalomyelitis, or, less frequently, of meningo-encephalomyelitis. Dystrophic and inflammatory

Card : 1/2

42

USSR / Virology. Viruses of Man and Animals. Plague Viruses  
of Birds.

E-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No. 99131

Author : Syurin, V. N.  
Inst : State Scientific-Control Institute of Veterinary  
Preparations

Title : Hemagglutinating and Antigenic Properties of the  
Adapted Newcastle Virus

Orig Pub : Tr. Gos. nauchno-kontrol'n. in-ta vyet. preparatov,  
1957, 7, 130-154

Abstract : Of 4 investigated strains of the virus of Newcastle's  
disease passed once in chick embryos (CE), only the  
freshly isolated epizootic strain (GNKI) caused RGA  
(1:80 - 1:160). The strain T, which did not cause  
RGA after 11 - 20 passages on CE acquired the capacity  
to agglutinate chick erythrocytes, and in the following

Card 1/2

USSR / Virology. Human and Animal Virology. Viruses of the Pox  
Group.

E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 90661

Authors : Syurin, V. N.; Travina, L. A.  
Inst : The State Scientific Control Institute for Veterinary  
Preparations.

Title : A Contribution to the Problem of the Biological Nature of  
UIEV Smallpox Vaccine.

Orig Pub : Tr. Gos. nauchno-kontrol'n. in-ta vet. preparatov, 1957,  
7, 155-160.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR/Virology - Human and Animal Viruses.

E.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, 85792

Author : Syurin, V.N.

Inst : -

Title : Directed Mutations of Viruses as a Method of Producing Live Vaccines (Review)

Orig Pub : Vestn. S.-Kh. Nauku, 1958, No 1, 92-118

Abstract : Description is given of the changes in biologic properties of viruses resulting from adaptation to the animal organism and to developing chick embryos, and of culture in tissues in vitro and in transplants tumor tissues. Methods are discussed for obtaining modified types of curuses, which methods are based on cultivation in the presence of specific antibodies, the obtaining of incomplete forms, the cultivation of different viruses together, and the selection of naturally attenuated strains. Bibliography, 207 titles, -- A.S.K.

Card 1/1

- 6 -

SYURIN, V.N.

Test results and extensive use of a virus vaccine from strain  
B<sub>2</sub> against Newcastle disease in chickens.[with summary in English].  
Veterinariia 35 no. 7:37-46 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Direktor Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta  
veterinarnykh preparatov Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.  
(Newcastle disease)

SHCHELOKOV, N.A.; MATVEYEV; SYURIN, V.N.,prof.; ZHELANOV, I.I.

In the Soviet Union. Veterinaria 35 no.12:81-83 D '58.

(MIRA 11:12)

(Veterinary medicine)

SYURIN, V. N., (Prof.)

"Problem of Active prophylaxis of Virus Diseases of Animals  
and Ways for its Solution"

Includes a list of Russian and Foreign Literature.

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, No. 6, 1961. p. 36

OSIDZE, D.F.; SYURIN, V.N.

Cultivation of the swine influenza virus in the culture of the kidney tissue of a cattle fetus. Veterinariia 39 no.12:58-61 D '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy virusologii i mikrobiologii.  
(Virus diseases in animals--Research) (Tissue culture)

SYURIN, V. N. (Professor, All-Union Scientific Institute of Veterinary Virology and Microbiology of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR) and CHISTOVA, Z. YA. (Senior Scientific Co-Worker, Scientific Production Laboratory on the Study of Diseases of the Younger Generation of Agricultural Animals of the Ministry of Agriculture of the RSFSR)

"Concerning the problems of study and specific prophylaxis of the fowl pox"  
Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 6, June 1962 pp. 42

SYURIN, V.N., prof.

Expand and intensify research in veterinary virology. Veterinariia  
39 no.12:5-14 D '62. (MIRA 16:6)  
(Virus diseases in animals--Research)

SYURIN, V.N., prof.; CHISTOVA, Z. Ya., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Study and specific prophylaxis of chicken pox in poultry.  
Veterinariia 39 no.6:42-49 Je '62 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy virusologii i mikrobiologii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR (for Syurin). 2. Nauchno-proizvodstvennaya laboratoriya po izucheniyu bolezney molodnyaka sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhiivotnykh Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR (for Chistova).

SYURIN, V.N.

[Fowl pest (Newcastle disease)] Psevdochuma ptits  
(n'iukaslskaia bolezni'). Moskva, Izd-vo selkhoz.lit-ry,  
zhurnalov i plakatov, 1963. 303 p. (MIRA 16:8)  
(Newcastle disease)

LIKHACHEV, N.V., prof.; AGRINSKIY, N.I., prof.; SYURIN, V.N., prof.;  
SPESIVTSEVA, N.A., prof.; KOLOBOLOTSKIY, G.V., prof.;  
ZOLOTAREV, N.A., prof.; KORYAZHNOV, V.P., prof.; KOLESOV,  
S.G., prof.; BABICH, M.A., prof.; PETROV, A.M., prof.; ZOTOV,  
A.P., prof.; DOROFEYEV, K.A., prof.; POLYKOVSKIY, M.D., prof.;  
SOLOMKIN, P.S., prof.; ORLOV, Ye.S., prof.; KOTOV, V.T., prof.;  
TRILENKO, P.A., prof.; LYUBASHENKO, S.Ya., prof.; USACHEVA,  
I.G., red.; YARNYKH, A.M., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Veterinary laboratory practice]-Veterinarnaya laboratornaya  
praktika. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat.- Vol.[General microbiological  
methods of investigation] Obshchie mikrobiologicheskie metody is-  
sledovaniya. 1963. 566 p. Vol.2. [Biochemical, chemico-  
toxicological, and veterinary hygienic methods of investigation]  
Biokhimicheskie, khimiko-toksikologicheskie i zoogigienicheskie  
metody issledovaniya. 1963. 431 p. (MIRA 16:8)  
(Veterinary laboratories)

LIKHACHEV, N.V.; SYURIN, V.N.; TSION, R.A.; SHCHERBATYKH, P.Ya.;  
ZOTOV, A.P.; SKOMOROKHOV, A.L.; PIROG, P.P.; PINUS, A.A.;  
BAZYLEV, P.M.; NAZAROV, V.P.; ORLOV, F.M., dots.;  
USACHEVA, I.G., red.; YARNYKH, A.M., red.; BALLOD, A.I.,  
tekhn. red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Virus diseases of animals] Virusnye bolezni zivotnykh.  
Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 564 p. (MIRA 17:1)

ROMANENKO, V.F.; SYURIN, V.N.

Study of the biological properties of cultural variants of  
sheep pox virus. Vop. virus 8 no.2:224-229 Mr-Ap'63  
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy  
virusologii i mikrobiologii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva  
SSSR, Moskva.

IVANOVA, G.A.; SAFONOV, G.A.; SYURIN, V.N.

Immunobiological differences between the viruses of classical avian  
plague and Newcastle disease. Veterinariia 40 no.5:39-42 My '63.  
(MIRA 17:1)

SYURIN, V.N., prof.; ZAGAYEVSKIY, I.S., prof.; TSION, R.A., doktor veterin.nauk;  
KALUGIN, V.I., kand.veterin.nauk; ZATTSEV, N.V., kand.veterin.nauk;  
BORISOV, Ye.M., kand.veterin.nauk

Book reviews and bibliography. Veterinariia 40 no.7:79-86 J1  
'63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Veterinary medicine)

NIKITIN, Ye. Ye.; SYURIN, V. N.

"K voprosu reaktivatsii virusa yashchura i roli belkovoy obolochki v etom protsesse."

report presented at Symp on Virus Diseases, Moscow, 6-9 Oct 64.

~~Institut veterinarnoy virusologii, Moskva.~~

Institut veterinarnoy virusologii, Moskva.

SYURIN, V.N., prof.

For the further development of veterinary virology. Veterinariia  
41 no.1:11-14 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

GAFONOV, G.A.; IVANOVA, G.A.; BURUN, V.N.

Comparative study of the antigenic properties of the virus strain of  
the classical plague and Newcastle disease of birds. Veterinariia 42  
no.3:19-17 Mar '64. (MICR 18:1)

KAMALOV, G.Kh., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SYURIN, V.N., prof.

Susceptibility of laboratory animals and tissue culture to the  
virus of Aujeszky's disease. Veterinariia 41 no.6:23-24 Je '64.  
(MIRA 18:6)

SYURIN, V.N.; OSIDZE, D.F.

Rational terminology for respiratory virus diseases of swine.  
Veterinariia 41 no.7:16-19 J1 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy  
virusologii i mikrobiologii.

IVANOVA, G.A.; SAFONOV, G.A.; SYURIN, V.N.; BELOVA, N.A.

Comparative pathogenic properties of the viruses of the classic  
fowl plague and Newcastle disease. Veterinaria 41 no.3:21-25  
Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

IVANOVA, G.A.; SAFONOV, G.A.; KOLOSOV, V.M.; SYURIN, V.N.

Differential diagnosis of Newcastle disease and European  
chicken plague. Veterinaria 42 no.8:17-20 Ag '65.  
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
veterinarnoy virusologii i mikrobiologii.

KRYUKOV, N.N.; SYURIN, V.N.; ZORINA, N.R.; SORVICHEVA, Z.L.; SURIN, B.I.

Diagnosis of African swine fever by the hemadsorption reaction in  
leucocyte cultures. Veterinariia 42 no.10:19-22 G '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy  
virusologii i mikrobiologii.

*R* L 10355-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK  
ACC NR: AP5028189 SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/65/000/009/0011/0014

AUTHOR: Syurin, V. N.; Romanenko, V. F.; Dryagalin, N. N.; Onufriyev, V. P.

ORG: All-Union Research Institute of Foot and Mouth Disease (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy yashchurnyy institut)

TITLE: Principles in studying the genetic characteristics of foot and mouth disease virus

SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 9, 1965, 11-14

TOPIC TAGS: virus disease, foot and mouth disease, vaccine, virus genetics, veterinary medicine

ABSTRACT: Two conclusions emerge from this survey of the literature (79 Soviet and foreign references) on new approaches to directed variability of the foot and mouth disease virus. First, no method of adaptation variability of this virus is now conceivable without simultaneous utilization of the methods of selection of a virulent clones because the genetic heterogeneity of the virus population inevitably increases in the course of adaptation at any given period. The clone selection method is useful here in shortening the time required for obtaining vaccinal strains experimentally. Second, during adaptation the virus initially loses its specific pathogenicity for naturally susceptible animals while retaining for some time (depending on the biological properties of the strain and method of attenuation) its antigenic and im-

Card 1/2

UDC: 619 : 616.986.43=095.57

L 10355-66

ACC NR: AP5028189

munogenic properties. This period of practical value of the virus as a vaccinal strain is related to a host of genetic characteristics which must be carefully studied by the investigator. Unless these characteristics are taken into account, further attenuation will definitely result in a loss of the virus' immunogenic properties. The authors state that an absolute prerequisite for the preparation of hoof and mouth disease vaccine is an intensive study of the virus' genetic characteristics and their connection with the vaccine's avirulence and immunogenicity. If this is ignored, the final product will be hyperattenuated, non-immunogenic, and virtually useless.

SUB CODE: 06/

SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 008/

OTH REF: 071

*PC*  
Card 2/2

I. 4953-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK

AGG NR: AP5025712

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/018/0067/0067

AUTHORS: Mitin, N. I.; Petrov, Yu. I.; Syurin, V. N.; Mal'nik, N. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Strain LT of plague of cattle. Class 30, No. 174765

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 18, 1965, 67

TOPIC TAGS: virus LT, cattle, immunity

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate describes the strain LT of the plague of cattle, 1964. Culture properties: grown on a culture of cattle kidney cells. Causes cytopathogenic action with formation of symplasts, internuclear and cytoplasmatic inclusions on the 4th to 9th day after virus injection. Titer  $10^7$ , TsPD 50/m<sup>l</sup>. Reactogenic properties: causes a light temperature reaction in affected cattle. Antigenic properties: causes the formation of virus-neutralizing and complement-fixing antibodies. Immunogenic properties: causes in animals a sustained immunity to epizootic virus according to the type of interference. Nonreversible; non-contagious.

Card 1/2

UDC: 576.858.7:619:616.998.27

0901584

L 4953-66

ACC NR: AP5025712

SUB CODE: LS/

SUBM DATE: 15Sep64

PC  
Card 2/2

L 18720-66 FWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP5023728

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/65/000/008/0017/0020

AUTHOR: Ivanova, G. A.; Safonov, G. A.; Kolosov, V. M.; Syurin, V. N.

ORG: All Union Scientific Research Institute of Veterinary Virusology and Microbiology (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy virusologii i mikrobiologii)

TITLE: Differential diagnosis of New Castle disease (pseudoplague) and classical fowl plague

SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 8, 1965, 17-20

TOPIC TAGS: fowl plague, animal disease, virus

ABSTRACT: New Castle disease and plague in chickens, turkeys and guinea hens are commonly considered to be the same disease because their clinical symptoms are similar. However, the viruses of these two diseases are completely different in their immunobiological, antigenic, pathogenic, hemagglutinative, and enzyme properties. The paper discusses laboratory diagnostic tests for differentiating the two diseases including cross-reaction immunity test, hemagglutination inhibition tests and neutralization tests. Also, methods of isolating the viruses and methods of determining their pathogenic and hemagglutina-

25  
B

Card 1/2

UDC: None

L 18720-66

ACC NR: AP5023728

tive properties physically (heat and photodynamics), chemically (formaldehyde and nitric acid), and biologically (inhibitors) are discussed. Orig. art. has: 1 table. 0

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 SW

L 26729-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6003392 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/65/000/010/0019/0022

AUTHOR: Kryukov, N. N.; Syurin, V. N.; Zorina, N. R.; Sorvacheva, Z. L.; Surin, B. I.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Veterinary Virusology and Microbiology (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut veterinarnoy virusologii i mikrobiologii)

TITLE: Diagnosis of African hog cholera<sup>Lp</sup> by hemadsorption reaction in leukocyte cultures

SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 10, 1965, 19-22

TOPIC TAGS: virus disease, ~~animal disease~~, ~~test method~~, hog cholera, diagnostic ~~instrument~~ *medicine*

ABSTRACT: The report aims at familiarizing workers in veterinary laboratories with the method and technique of growing leukocyte cultures and performing the hemadsorption reaction developed by Malmquist and Hay (Amer. J. Vet. Res. 21, 104-108, 1960) and subsequently modified by Hess and De Tray, Sanchez Botija and Haskell Tubiash (ibid. 24, 99, 381-390, 1963) on the basis of literature and tests performed at the authors' laboratory. Hemadsorption reaction with subsequent cytopathic effect

Card 1/2

UDC: 619:616.988.27-093.35:636.4

L 26729-66

ACC NR: AP6003392

was observed in leukocyte cultures infected with African hog cholera virus; it may be successfully used for laboratory diagnosis and differentiation from the European disease form. Specificity of the hemadsorption is reliable. Positive results were obtained in a large number of tests with 2 strains, Lissabon and Kisentu (Congo). Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2 ✓

SYURIN, V.N., prof.; IVANOVA, G.A., kandi. veter. nauk

Virus of infectious bronchitis of chicks and methods for the  
diagnosis. Veterinariia 42 no.11:25-29 N '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy  
virusologii i mikrobiologii.

ACC NR: AP6028160

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/66/000/008/0024/0025

AUTHOR: Kudryavtsev, F. S.; Chistova, Z. Ya.; Syurin, V. N.

ORG: Livestock Disease Research and Production Laboratory, MSKh RSFSR (Nauchno-proizvodstvennaya laboratoriya po bor'be s boleznyami molodnyaka sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zivotnykh MSKh RSFSR)

TITLE: Hemagglutination reaction as a criterion for evaluating immunity to Newcastle disease

SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 8, 1966, 24-25

TOPIC TAGS: hemagglutination reaction, immunity, diagnostic medicine, Newcastle disease

ABSTRACT: Results of using a modification of the hemagglutination reaction in diagnosis of Newcastle disease and immunity to it have shown it to be superior to present methods in evaluating immunity to Newcastle disease in fowls. [WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001/

Card. 1/1

UDC: 619:616.988.73-097]:636.5

SYURIN, Yu.

By railroads to foreign lands. Vnesh. torg. 42 no.8:22-23 '62.  
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